

- 1. Contrary to a previous report, the partisan centers are not only located in the Balsogala area, but also, near Zemaitija, in the districts of Siaulai, Kelme, and Kryskalniai, as well as in northern Lithuania along the Lithuanian border, namely in the Bircai, Pasvalys, and Zerasai areas. Partisan groups are also operating in southern Lithuania, namely, around Alytus, Kalvarlja, and Vilkaviskis, and in the territory around Vilna, Pabrade and Druskininkai.
- 2. In central, northern and southern Lithuania, there are only Lithuanian partisan groups; in the Vilna area, however, Polish partisan groups are also in evidence. (Anders followers). These Polish partisan groups fight against a Communist Poland and their appeals end often with the sentence: "Niech zije polisaka biala" (Long live the white Poland). The Lithuanian partisans are often aided by the Polish partisans, and very often, steps are taken jointly. This applies only to the Vilna area.
- 3. The Lithuanian partisan movement is directed by a central agency which has local representatives in nearly every district. This is already obvious from appeals and notices which are signed "The local Partisan Leader" (Sics apporties partisans vadas) or "The Leadership of the Partisans of Free Lithuania" (Laisvos Lietuvos partisans vadovybe).
- 4. The Lithmanian partisans were joined by a great many of the men belonging to the 2nd Lithmanian National Division, formed in 1944, (Brigade General Zemaitie). This division was sent to Smolensk for training; however, scarcely a day went by without some of the men deserting and escaping to Lithmania. It was rather difficult to escape, as the men were unable to board a train on account of the tight RR checks; in addition, a travel permit (propuse) was necessary for every trip, even within Lithmania. It was hoped to reduce the number of deserters by transferring the entire Division to Lithmania from where the men came (Ukmerge, Vilna, Utena); however, just the opposite occurred. The men deserted in large groups and joined the partisans, taking their entire equipment with them. It even happened that the soldiers brought with them the object they had been detailed to guard. In 1945, when a group of men headed by a lieutenant had been assigned to guard a food transport, all the men joined the partisans and took the food transport along.
- 5. The partisans had a well-functioning propaganda group in the division which invited the men to join the partisans as a matter of patriotic duty. In

A9a ■				CLASSIFI	CA	NECES	ŒŢ.	25X1A9a	1	CONFIDENTIAL 25X1A8a
ADSO	X	A WARNII	VG	NOTICE:	7,	S DISTRIB	UT	ON LISTIN	G	a la
DADSO	,	FBR	x	FBV		SPDS	X	B DEP.		The state of the s
EXEC.	۸	ERENCISED	6	FOR PUR	HC	ANTI-ASTIN	ΔF	CHA-ROSH	34	0400090002-0
CONTROL		hillower	~	The leas	7.7	<u>ਉਉ</u> ਹਾਹਤਾਹ	7	CIES COL	194	040000002-0
PLANS	,,,	FBP		SPDA		TRB	7			

Approved For Release 2001/03/05 : CIA-RDP82-00457R000400090002-0



- 2 -

addition, rumors were spread to the effect that the Russians, following pressure by Britain and America, were going to evacuate the Baltic area and that it was the duty of the partisan movement to show the world that it did not want to remain under Russian domination.

6. In December, 1944, the Lithmanian Limister of the Interior promised armesty to all partisens who gave themselves up voluntarily; nevertheless, the first who reported were immediately deported to Siberia, Kasakstan, and other places with the result that the resistance movement grew. Many tried to escape to Germany, but the tight control of the border police made this impossible.

CONFIDENTIAL